San Luis Valley aquifer system:
silt, sand, and gravel; unconsolidated. Alluvial and lacustrine. 0 to 200 ft thick.
Confined aquifer: Clay, silt, sand, and gravel, unconsolidated, interbedded with Java flows and tuffs. As much as 19,000 ft thick.
Consolidated sedimentary rock aquifers: Denver Basin aquifer system: Dawson aquifer: sandstone and conglomerate with interbedded shale, siltstone. Confined except near outcrop
Denver aquifer: Sandstone with interbedded shale, siltstone, and coal. Confined except near outcrop area.
Arapahoe aquifer: Sandstone and conglomerate with interbedded shale, siltstone. Confined except near outcrop area.

300-800	2,000	500-1,200	2,000
200-1,000	1,400		
5-150			
300			
200-1,500	2,100		
200-2,000	2,600		
5-100			
10-600			
300			
800			

Withdrawals greatest in Rio Grande and western Alamosa Counties. Transmissivity ranges from 100 to 34,000 ftvd. Dissolved-solids concentration ranges from 72 to 31,200 mg/L. Local areas show water-level declines.
Provides supplemental irrigation water. Withdrawals greatest in Conejos and western Saguache Counties. Transmissivity ranges from 200 to 200,000 ftVd. Dissolved-solids concentration ranges from 60 to 2,440 mg/L.
Sandstone thickness ranges from 100 to 400 ft. Dawson is uppermost aquifer in group. Primarily used for rural and public supply. Potential for local contamination from Lowry landfill in Arapahoe County. Less than 200 mg/L dissolved solids.
Sandstone thickness ranges from 100 to 300 ft. Denver contains more shale than other aquifers in group. Used primarily for domestic supply. Generally less than 200 mg/L dissolved solids.
Sandstone thickness ranges from 100 to 350 ft. Arapahoe most permeable aquifer in group. Used extensively for public, commercial, and domestic supply. Less than 500 mg/L dissolved solids.
SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey, 1984.